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hitherto based, and must, it would seem, of necessity be based, on the common interest of civilized Powers, and particularly of the Powers of the Concert. Interventions of this order are indeed but measures of high international police"! An equally obscure passage is that upon Naturalization, on page 44.

It is reassuring to find that Dr. Walker does not follow Mr. T. J. Lawrence in the whimsical notion of an aristocracy of great powers in the Old World, and an international monarchy in the New. England, it appears, is not yet prepared to discard the doctrine upon which all international intercourse is built,—that of the equality of independent states. One is also glad to see the free quotation of decided cases, both English and American, in all parts of the subject.

Captain Glenn's book cannot be so highly commended. After disclaiming originality in statement of principles, he tells us that these "have been freely copied from authorities of recognized standing;" and as a mere work of selection and abridgment, chiefly from Hall's treatise, it has been pretty well done. The general arrangement of the subject, also, is good; this is because "the analysis of this subject and selection of cases by Mr. Snow, both of which are excellent, have been freely used." Captain Glenn's Table of Contents is in fact an almost exact copy of Dr. Snow's "Syllabus." Having taken his arrangement and statement of principles from works already published, Captain Glenn has added certain comments and explanations in his own language. These, though sometimes clear and pertinent, can never be said to rise above mediocrity.

This method of book-making is now common, and in this case, being so frankly acknowledged, cannot be called dishonest; but it is none the less an unlicensed use of the labor and the ideas of other men. It is not necessary further to comment on the matter. Captain Glenn's book is hardly calculated to supersede Hall and Snow.

J. H. B.

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HISTORY OF THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY IN NEW YORK.—An essay introductory to the study of the Revised Statutes. By Robert Ludlow Fowler. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1895. 8vo. pp. xxxvi, 229.

This book will be welcomed with especial interest by New York law students, for it makes a very readable as well as instructive introduction to the study of the Revised Statutes. Mr. Fowler is not, in the main, a profound writer, but he is always clear, and, at times, entertaining. The reader follows the narrative with ease, whether the subject in hand be the points of difference between the English and the more lenient Dutch law of feudal tenure, the effect upon the feudal system of the Statute 12 Car. II., or the effect upon uses and trusts of the Revised Statutes of New York. Here and there the way is enlivened with a glimpse of political history; but it is only a glimpse, for the author never allows himself to be beguiled more than momentarily from the dusty road of the legal historian. There is a good deal of recondite learning on the nature of a fee-farm in the seventeenth century, a difficult subject, which Mr. Fowler has examined at some length, and on which he dissents with becoming modesty from the decision of the Court of Appeals in *De Lancey v. Piepgras* (138 N. Y. 26).

The book is, however, for the most part an historical, and not a crit-

ical, essay. Thus the famous Revised Statutes of 1829 are well sketched in outline, but there is no comment upon them, except, indeed, in the preface, which has what some readers will think a much too enthusiastic word in their praise.

A. K. G.

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THE LAW APPLICABLE TO STRIKES. By Jacob M. Moses, of the Baltimore Bar. Baltimore: King Brothers. 1895. 8vo. pp. 62.

This little work of sixty pages embodies a well-written essay, which the authorities of the University of Maryland deemed worthy of ranking as one of their prize theses. The author, of course, does not pretend to speak the final word on a subject which is still in an embryonic state. He is content with collecting and discussing the many cases that have been decided on the question in recent years, and deducing from them what leading principles he can. The main part of the work falls under the heads of Conspiracy and the Injunction as a Remedy. Speaking of the latter, the author remarks that, as the effect of the recent great strikes, no other subject has been so much discussed in legal circles during the past year, or has called forth so many divergent views. After a considerable discussion, he concludes that, in applying this remedy, our courts have thus far kept well within their proper sphere of jurisdiction.

Perhaps the most interesting portions of the monograph are those which treat of the use of the mandamus in the recent Brooklyn strike, and the action of the Federal Court in the far-famed case of *United States v. Debs*. Mr. Moses has done his work well, and has produced a really valuable summary of a very live topic of the law.

R. G. D.

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HANDBOOK OF THE LAW OF SALES. By Francis B. Tiffany. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1895. 8vo. pp. viii, 347.

The purpose of the book, to quote the Preface, "is to present concisely the general principles of the law of the sale of personal property." In this the author has succeeded, and his book may be classed among the best of the Hornbook series. His style is well condensed, clear, and readable; his statements, with few noted exceptions, accurate; and a sense of nice discrimination, commendable in a work of so small a compass, pervades the book. An excellent example of this last quality is his treatment of acceptance and receipt under the Statute of Frauds.

The author keeps to the spirit of the Hornbook series, and is content with an intelligent classification of authorities, making little attempt to discuss principles. It is for this reason probably that he lays down without comment the generally accepted rule that no memorandum of a contract exists in the absence of a broker's entry, if the bought and sold notes do not agree. The same reason, it is likely, has led him to the hard and fast rule that the retention of a *jus disponendi* by a shipper who loads goods in pursuance of a contract calling for unspecified goods, prevents title passing to buyer at shipment. The material point in most of the cases cited to support this statement concerns the passing, not of property, but of the right of possession: so that the rule laid down is based mainly on *dicta*. There is no reason in principle, if the indorsee of the bill of lading be protected by the shipper's retention of a vendor's lien, that title should not pass at shipment if such be the intention of the parties. Mr. Tiffany's rule seems to go farther, therefore, than principle or the cases demand. The absence of reference to the case of *Moors v. Wyman*, 146 Mass. 60, is noticeable in this connection.

E. R. C.